

Germany



Nick Pettit, CJ Raia, Drew Losito

Germany, 1815

German Confederation

- Was the result of the Congress of Vienna in Response to the Napoleonic Wars
- Created in 1815
- Was the territories of Prussia and Austria



Prussia

- One of the two major German states alongside Austria
- Otto Von Bismarck was the prime minister and the main leader during this time period, he was appointed in 1862
- Was the dominant power in Germany after the Napoleonic Wars



Prussia's Rise to Dominance



- Prussia was a stronger economic country than Austria
- In 1834, Prussia established the Zollverein, a trade union which included most smaller German states but excluded Austria
- This weakened Austria economically

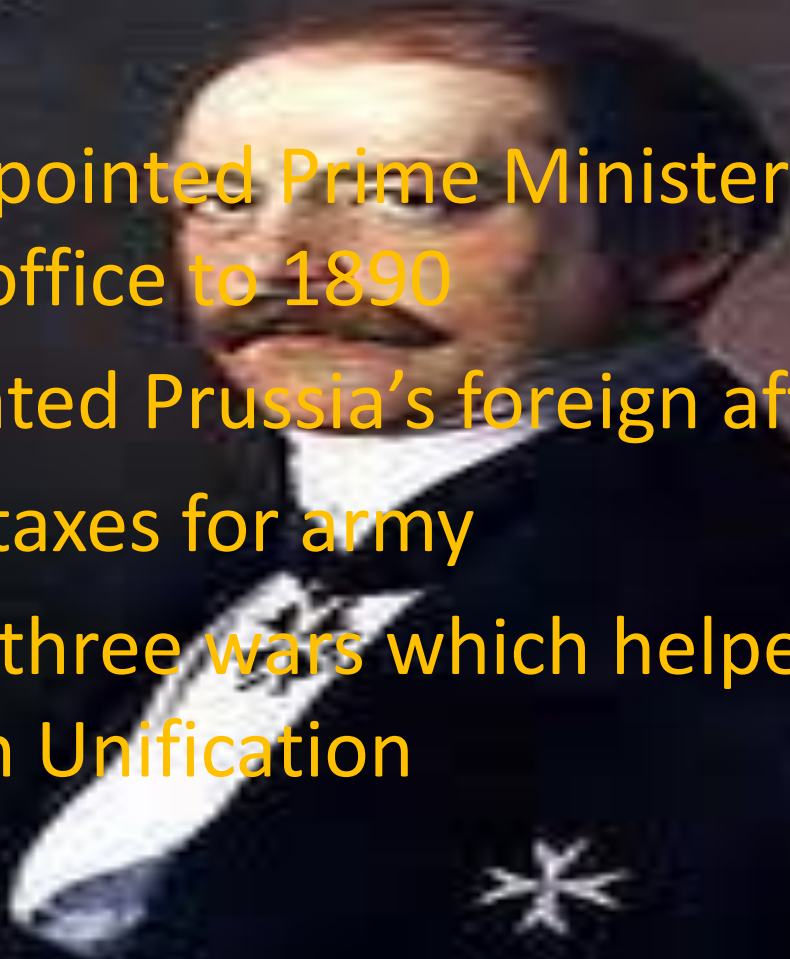
A detailed portrait of King William I of Prussia. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark blue military-style uniform with ornate gold embroidery on the collar and cuffs. He has a full, dark beard and mustache. On his head, he wears a golden crown with multiple points. He is holding a sword with a dark hilt and a silver blade, which is positioned diagonally across his chest. The background is dark and indistinct.

King William 1

- Took power after the death of Frederick William in 1862
- He wanted to expand the military budget but the liberal landtag, a political party, refused
- Appointed Otto Von Bismarck to push through proposals

Otto Von Bismarck

- Was appointed Prime Minister in 1862 and was in office to 1890
- Dominated Prussia's foreign affairs
- Raised taxes for army
- Waged three wars which helped lead to German Unification



War Against Denmark (1864)

- Conflict arose in response to issues with Schleswig and Holstein, when Frederick VII died.
- Two people, Christian IX, (Frederick's rightful heir), and Frederick von Augustenburg, a German duke, both claimed the throne
- Bismarck supported Christian's claim, but did not want Denmark to annex Schleswig and Holstein
- When Christian tried to annex the territories, Prussia aligned with Austria and invaded Denmark
- Prussia received Schleswig and Austria was given Holstein (laid the foundation for the isolation of Austria).

Austro-Prussian War (1866)

- Prussia claimed Austria violated rules of Schleswig and Holstein agreement
- Prussia sent in troops to Holstein and Austria responded starting a war
- Austria was easily defeated at the Battle of Koniggratz
- At the Peace of Prague, Prussia gained Holstein, Frankfurt, Hanover, Hesse-kassel and Nassau
- Austria was also excluded from all German Politics

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

- ❖ Napoleon 3rd feared that Prussia's dominance would change the balance of power in Europe
- ❖ The Spanish Throne was offered to the German Prince Leopold, but France did not want this to happen
- ❖ Bismarck edited the conversations between the French and German King provoking France to starting a war
- ❖ The German states supported Prussia and they defeated France
- ❖ France was forced to surrender Alsace Lorraine and Germany became a federation

Germany

- ▣ King William became Emperor and Bismarck became Chancellor
- ▣ A bicameral legislature was created:
- ▣ The Bundesrat was comprised of the 25 German states each with its own king and government body
- ▣ The Reichstag was elected by universal male suffrage but had little say in the government

Kulturkampf (1870)



- ❧ Bismarck attacked the Catholic Church
- ❧ Jesuits were expelled from Germany
- ❧ The Catholic department in the government was abolished leaving them with no say in higher circles